THE
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THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 30, 1927 No. 19

Budget Carries in Alberta Assembly Without Division

Staff Correspondence

The Georgian Bay Canal Project

by E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

Dangers in the Duncan Proposals

by W. M. DAVIDSON

The Grain Trade and the Pool

Alberta Wheat Pool Section

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Editor
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EDITORIAL

THE BUDGET DEBATE

We publish, in this issue, a report of the concluding stages of the debate on the Provincial Budget, which was adopted by the Legislative Assembly last week without division.

The criticism of members of the Liberal and Conservative parties and the views of the Labor group have been given as complete publicity in this paper, as our space permits, and we invite our readers to study the reports with care. They reveal very clearly the nature of the task with which the Government is grappling, and the substantial measure of success achieved.

The Government's critics have been unable to bring forward any constructive suggestions, in reference to the conduct of the financial business of the Province, and we believe that every party and group in the Assembly is in fact convinced that the affairs of this Province are being carried on with greater efficiency than at any time in our past history.

The speeches of the Labor members and of Mr. Duggan formed notable contributions to the debate. Mr. Duggan is a man of administrative ability who refused to give way to the party spirit or to succumb to the temptation to play the party game in the old way. In this he followed the worthy example of the Labor group, which is always constructive, and never assumes political poses.

The Alberta Legislature has not as yet entirely discarded the outworn practices and intoleranceies of partyism, but definite progress has been made, and every session shows an advance. The time is approaching when sham will be as intolerable in the Legislature as it is in the best business circles and in the conduct of the affairs of the best municipal bodies.

* * *

Personal insinuations made by Captain Shaw in the budget debate provoked a spirited and caustic reply from C. L. Gibbs, one of the Labor members for Edmonton. Under the circumstances Mr. Gibbs' castigation of the Liberal leader was fully warranted. From Captain Shaw, insinuations of the character described in our staff correspondence, come with bad grace.

The leader of the Liberal party at Edmonton is in the unenviable position of being a political leader who can be quoted against himself. As Mr. Gibbs accurately stated, Captain Shaw has condemned the old political parties in much severer terms than the Edmonton Labor member employed.

Mr. Gibbs read the following from an address by Captain Shaw in 1921:

> Up to the time of the war we had in Canada two parties, each arrogating to themselves the right to govern. There was a constant struggle between these parties, between the ins and the outs. The result has been that both parties have found it necessary to organize and create a machine for the purpose of maintaining and enforcing their particular desires. It is also true, to the shame of our country, that this party machine has required campaign contributions, usually secured we know not from where, but I presume from vested interests who were expecting some favor of some kind. The result has been that the standard of our political life has been lowered, and graft, corruption and electoral abuses of various kinds have followed in its wake.

* * *

AN ECHO FROM THE DARK AGES

The sentencing of Ernest Y. Sterry, of Toronto, to a term of imprisonment for blasphemous libel, and to deportation at the end of his term, has provoked a vigorous protest from the Rev. W. A. Cameron, a Toronto Baptist minister. Mr. Cameron disagrees utterly with the views which Mr. Sterry expressed, in the newspaper article which led to his imprisonment, but insists that the courts should be neutral in matters of religion. He demands the repeal of the law of blasphemous libel, which dates back to mediaeval times.

The protest is a courageous one, which reflects most creditably upon the Toronto minister. Three Canadian daily newspapers—the *Ottawa Citizen*, the *Calgary Herald* and the *Manitoba Free Press*, have honorably joined in the protest. As the *Calgary Herald* says: "Much blood has been spilled in the fight to gain for the people of British countries the inestimable boon of religious liberty. That liberty may not be narrowed in any sense; else it ceases to be liberty. The non-worshipper under our charter of religious liberty has equal right with the evangelical Christian to worship or express his religious views. The Freethinker, the Buddhist, the Pagan—all have their equal rights."

It is to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken to repeal the law which some misguided Toronto people have recently invoked, and if possible to secure Mr. Sterry's release and the waiving of the deportation order. There are, we believe, many thousands of Canadians who have no sympathy with Mr. Sterry's views, but who must blush to know that a man, no matter how crudely he may have expressed himself in the exercise of his right of free speech, is today in prison, in Canada, for violation of a law which is a relic of the dark ages. The case clearly calls for the exercise of executive clemency.

* * *

The *Manitoba Free Press* has conspicuously failed to join in the protest against the Georgian Bay Canal Bill, which is being promoted by the Sifton interests. The *Free Press* has rendered exceedingly able service to a number of good causes. In this instance, however, it is not disposed to join in the protest, daily growing in momentum, against what Mr. Garland accurately describes as "A Monstrous Attempt at Political Blackmail."

Budget Carries Without Division After Full Dress Debate in Alberta Legislature — Premier in Close Analysis of Figures Replies to Critics

Brownlee and Reid Show that Alberta's Controllable Expenditure has been Reduced by Over Million Dollars and Explain Very Clearly Nature of Alberta's Uncontrollable Commitments — Assembly Rejects Shaw's Resolution Calling for Commission to Arrange Boundaries of Constituencies

Staff Correspondence

Our Staff Correspondence this week contains a very extensive outline of the concluding phases of the budget debate, including the detailed criticism of the opposition as well as the replies of U.F.A. members and of the Labor members of the Assembly. The opposition criticism was very effectively answered, members of the Government quoting detailed figures which form an effective reply both to the speeches of party critics and to certain editorials in the daily press.

Captain Shaw's resolution calling for a commission to set the boundaries of Alberta Provincial constituencies was negatived after a debate which formed the principal business of the Assembly on March 22nd.

Most of the business of the Assembly will be completed within the next few days, and an early prorogation is expected.

Gladiators Wrestle With Many Figures in the Budget Debate

Duggan, Conservative, Wins Approval By Mensat Criticism—McPherson Answers Opposition Critics —McGillivray Speaks

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 21.—It was another day of rejoicing in Capua. At least the political gladiators thought that way as they poured forth volumes of words and stacks of figures to show on the one hand that the country was going to the demnition bow-wows or wherever it is that derelicts go, or contrariwise, that it was climbing the heights excelsior-like, to higher things. Two Conservatives, including the member from Calgary known to the press gallery as the "peerless leader," took part in the combat, and two members from the Government ranks. It is hoped, sincerely, that the remains of the budget will be interred tomorrow.

D. M. Duggan, Edmonton, (Conservative), continued the debate, in what O. L. McPherson referred to as the first speech in five years in which the opposition had attempted honestly to analyse the position and suggest any remedy. All others had dealt solely in castigation of the Government ranks. Mr. Duggan gave the members something to think about, besides as to how to avoid long speeches. He had intended to talk on the industrialization of the farm and had blueprints of what his intentions were, but having shown these prints to the Minister of Agriculture, the latter undertook to have lots of 'em circulated, and so it proved unnecessary for him to say any more.

So much for that. A. A. MacGillivray, Calgary, (Conservative leader), again addressed the Chamber in "strident tones and raucous voice." He began to cover up the tracks of the previous speaker (Mr. Duggan) with reference to liquor, lest the public might think that someone had opened his mouth and got his foot in it. "This party which I have the honor to represent will always be ready to bow to the will of the people of Alberta, whatever that may be." It was going to take more than economy alone, he thought, to bring out the silver lining of the economic cloud in which the Province was enveloped.

VALUE LARGELY LOST BECAUSE INAUDIBLE

O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, followed with a wealth of valuable detail and information with regard to the expenditures of this and other Governments, which, according to talk around the corridors, cleared up many things which had been made to look darker than justifiable. Unfortunately, Mr. McPherson spoke so low, or the poor reporter had already been subjected to such ear-splitting noises, that this account must fail to do justice to his speech. (Why don't Ministers and Government supporters do as the Romans across the way, send manuscripts up to the press?)

Mr. McPherson was followed by Lorne Proudfoot, Acadia, who was moved by the freedom of the budget debate to tell the world and his wife once more of the glories of Acadia; the member introduced one more thought in the way of education, asking that the school of agriculture now vacant at Youngstown be opened so as to afford the youth of Acadia the opportunity of receiving a joint agricultural-high-school training. The suggestion was striking. M. C. McKeen adjourned the debate.

BELIEVES PROBLEM IN SAFE HANDS

Mr. Duggan said he did not want to be one of those who offered what had been termed "nostrums" with regard to the railway situation. He felt because of his knowledge of those at the head of that Department that the problem was in reasonably safe hands. He advocated Mr. McGillivray's suggestion, appraisal and sale.

Industrialization of the basic industry —agriculture—was another new slant on the possibilities of the Province. Mr. Duggan next dealt with what he termed the grievances of urban centres in regard to Provincial taxation. Since the war, sources of taxation had been gobbled up by the larger units, while the smaller had theirs restricted. He thought that cities should have greater cash returns from Provincial taxation. There ought to be a complete survey of the field of taxation, Dominion, Provincial and municipal.

Mr. Duggan gave a raft of figures to show that grants were insufficient. Winding up, he found it easy, he said, to diagnose the disease, but difficult to find the remedy. Economy was the key note, but Mr. Duggan ridiculed the idea, in the present circumstances, of reducing revenue. He suggested that they should pare to the bone, and by reserving a million from collections, set aside a portion of that for the temporary relief of the cities and the balance added to the sinking fund. He also stressed immigration.

Mr. McGillivray complimented the Provincial Treasurer on his complacent presentation of the "sad, sad tale."

McGILLIVRAY DELATES ON HOME MARKET

Once more Mr. McGillivray dilated upon the home market, and flourishing cities was his ideal of furnishing that market. After dealing with the information contained in the public accounts, he took up its sins of omission. For instance, he claimed you would find no indication there as to the disbursement of the sums spent in railway work. Even in the report dealing with the operation of the railways it would be found that while totals were given there was no itemized record of these expenditures. He spent quite a long time reading portions of the accounts and giving extracts from the railway report. "In order to be fair," he went on, "I attended the audit department with a view to being shown wherein I erred in the view that I had that there was no accounting in connection with the operation of the Government railways, and there I found my understanding verified. No accounting in any form had been placed before this Legislature." He held that the excuse of lack of time did not apply, nor did the contention that the railways were separate corporations independent of the Government. These railways had been bought and paid for by the people and an accounting for the expenditure of every cent was fit and proper.

Dealing with the oft repeated cry of "uncontrollable" expenditures, he thought it time for the Government to stand on its own feet. "The bald fact is that this Government has been faced with financial responsibilities that it is not capable of coping with, and no matter how many alibis it may have, one fact shines through the fog of excuses, and that is that under this Government our public debt has increased at the stupendous average rate of $5,000,000 a year."

INVITING DROWNING MAN TO DRINK WATER

The suggestion of Mr. Shaw that we should reduce taxation in order to cope with expanding expenditures was likened by the leader to inviting a drowning man to have a drink of water, and the Minister of Agriculture was said to have sat down with his sorrow over Mr. Shaw still upon him so bad that he also had no remedy to offer. The leader then took a fling at J. E. Brownlee about the personality of attack. "I have had the rare distinction of being elevated by the Premier from a place as a common little bear to being the much talked of missing link. One could not consider it a personal attack coming from the Premier, because he speaks with such unction and piety that when he is through one feels sanctified, if not absolved. I have only one regret—and like the Minister of Agriculture, I speak more in sorrow than in anger—it is this, that the Premier has never yet had the splendid courage to take his proper place in the debate before the first opposition speaker like other Premiers of Canada, before hurling his verbal brick bats, but waits until the end."

MAKES ATTACK ON PRIORITIES

The leader, after endorsing the idea of Mr. Duggan and others on industrialization, went on to attack priorities. "The first step towards restoring the confidence of the money lender is to remove the prohibition surrounding the personal covenant so that a promise to pay in Alberta is the same as a promise to pay in all the great money centres of the world."

"Then," Mr. McGillivray continued, vehemently, "let us get away from the hypocrisy of calling hail insurance and such things "taxes" thereby giving them precedence over people who have invested their money in good faith. I ask this Government to remember that capital is a liquid thing and is not readily invested in places cursed with freak legislation, but that it will always flow to those centres where it may be assured of stability of government and certainty of security."

Concluding, with voluminous quotations from the Encyclopedia Brittanica, and leading editorial lights in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton, the London Telegraph and Wilson's Weekly, Mr. McGillivray showed that Alberta has plenty of room for immigrants and that it would be a dandy fine thing to get lots of immigrants to take up that room. He wasn't fussy about them being British, if they would only work and help pay off the great burden of debt—sufficient for a million people at least. Then we would have the long-looked for home market, and the industrial centres and the farmer would go hand in hand to the foot of the Rockies and push the load up and up to the summit (if their foot didn't slip) and the nightmare of economic distress would pass away for ever and all people rise free and equal—or words to that effect.

COMMENDS MODERATE SPEECH OF MR. DUGGAN

O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, started out by making a comparison of the attitude and statements of the different opposition groups in the House. After stating that Mr. Shaw must have disappointed those who had looked forward to the introduction by the Liberal chief of new vision and new method in the Assembly by the reiteration of the same old story of desolation without contributing one constructive thought, the Minister commended very highly the endeavor of the member from Edmonton, Mr. Duggan, and the method he had adopted—an able, moderate and reasonably fair presentation of the case and one which was a departure from the customary methods of the opposition for many years. He noted the difference between the member from Edmonton and his leader (Mr. McGillivray) who had, he said, on the hustings, also adopted the method of castigation and rebuke.

Mr. Duggan, the Minister was pleased to see, had admitted that no Government in Canada had ever faced so serious a situation as had this Government in 1921, and he was further pleased at the fair admission that they had also reduced controllable expenditure and were making as great a provision for sinking fund as possible under existing conditions. The member from Edmonton had said that they were going in the right direction.

Mr. McPherson drew the attention of the members to the point that it was significant that the two Provinces with the highest per capita public debt were those which had railway commitments, namely British Columbia and Alberta. In addition to this there were the telephone and irrigation burdens, which had this Government, from the moment of assuming office, so tied up that it had been impossible to solve it. It was not fair to compare Province with Province. Saskatchewan farmers had a heavy tax for telephones which did not appear on any Government statement. We had a more complex situation in Alberta, as this Province was not so exclusively rural as Saskatchewan and unemployment and indigent problems, for instance, had been greater. "From the kind of speech made by the leader of the Liberals," said the Minister, "I did not expect him to make any allowance for those different factors, but I expected the member for Edmonton to maintain his attitude of fairness to the extent of considering them in his analysis."

The Minister contrasted the difference of revenues received by the Province of Saskatchewan with those of Alberta, from the Dominion Government on a basis of population, for grants in lieu of lands, subsidy, legislation and school lands grant, making a total difference in favor of Saskatchewan of $311,975.00. He also pointed out the fallacy of per capita comparisons, quoting from "Canadian Taxation" to show that Provinces with small populations and large areas were bound to have a higher per capita on that account. Comparisons with the Dominion and with cities in regard to tax reduction were not of great value.

HAVE ARRESTED RATE OF DEBT INCREASE

Mr. Shaw had deplored the overwhelming increase in the public debt of five million dollars a year under the present administration. Yet let us look at the rate of increase in the few years before, from $33,654,576 in 1919, to $57,463,675 in 1921, an increase of $23,809,099, or an average of $11,904,549 per year. Or, if we go back to 1911, ten years before this administration took office, when we had a debt of $2,000,200 and note the increase to $59,010,256 in the ten years. We have arrested the rate of increase considerably in spite of increased burdens, and the commitments already noted, besides having inaugurated the first highway programme this Province had ever known."

The Liberal leader had also advocated tax reductions. His amendment had deplored expanding revenues, said the Minister. Was this a sane view to take—in a young Province which was continually increasing in wealth production as had this within the last few years? Was it sound to deplore expanding revenue under these conditions and with an increasing debt to care for? Mr. Shaw interrupted to ask the Minister if tax reduction was inconsistent with increasing revenue. He claimed that the Dominion Government had increased revenues and at the same time reduced taxation. The Minister replied that that was possible under the system of indirect taxation employed by the Dominion in such forms as tariff, but what sources of income in the Province would react in similar manner, he countered. He then dealt with Mr. Shaw's contention that the city of Calgary had increased services and at the same time reduced taxation. He quoted from a report in which Commissioner Graves had said that economy in the matter of painting, repairs, and maintenance could be carried beyond the point of safety and prove disastrous, for which reason certain sums would have to be included in the Calgary estimates for that purpose. It had also been suggested that it was necessary to increase the mill rate around four mills.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE AND INCREASED SERVICES

Mr. Shaw also had deplored rising expenditures. Expanding services in a growing Province demanded increased expenditures. But how did the last five years compare with previous years, he asked. In the ten years previous to this administration expenditures grew from $3,037,618 in 1911 to $10,605,155 in 1921, and in the next five year period from 1921 to 1926 the increase was only from $10,605,155 to $11,894,327 or a total of $1,289,172, although the public debt charges had increased during the period by some $2,000,000. In addition to straightening out the curve in expenditures compared with the past, they had instituted increased services for social and humanitarian purposes such as Keith hospital, mothers' allowances, roads, education, health generally and in other directions.

EXPOSES ABSURDITY OF CALGARY PRESS CLAIMS

The Minister read a quotation from a Calgary paper under the caption—"Calgary Big Loser in Deal with Province," and a sub-heading to the effect that the city paid the Province almost a million in taxes, getting only a return of $289,223.

"Can any city, can any rural municipality, can any individual seek a cash return for taxes levied by any country or Province in the world?" he asked. Does the newspaper suggest that Calgary expects to get that cash return and accept no responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, no responsibility for general education costs, no responsibility for health safeguarding, and the care of the mentally diseased, no responsibility for immigration and colonization, nor responsibility for roads which their people used and the railway burden. He thought Calgary must assume as much of the responsibility for the multiplicity of services as the other communities of the Province. "To put it briefly," he went on, "does not the city of Calgary rejoice in the maintenance of a civilized community or must a cash account be opened with each citizen and each community and the return of every dollar unimpaired be insisted upon?"

In face of all the facts Mr. Shaw's contention that there was no hope to the people of the Province had been a threadbare story, said Mr. McPherson, and his statements to the electorate last summer

were so obviously ridiculous that they met with the fate they deserved. The people of the Province appreciated the situation, and gave study to such things nowadays.

ONLY EXPENDITURES FOR ROADS AND RAILWAYS

The Minister then analysed Mr. Duggan's proposals. The only solution offered was to call a halt in capital commitments. The only services on which this Government intended to make any capital expenditures were roads and railways. They could not reduce railways, so the question was—should they reduce roads? He was sure Mr. Duggan would not think so. The refunding referred to would work out all right as a matter of course without a change of Government, and Mr. Duggan had admitted that the railways were in safe hands. His suggestion regarding the reduction of interest on Provincial savings certificates was under consideration. The Minister's own solution was the reduction of the railroad burden and the sale of the roads if possible, together with the development of the mineral resources of the Province. The Minister reminded Mr. Duggan that the confiscation of homes or land had not been confined to Edmonton, but this regrettable situation had been general throughout the country.

The charge had been made by a Calgary paper that the Province of Saskatchewan would spend more money than Alberta on highways, using liquor profits for that purpose. Mr. McPherson quoted from the editorial as follows:

> How is it possible for Saskatchewan to do the many things it does with less financial burden to the people than the corresponding service cost in Alberta? Is there any other answer to this question than this—the members of the Saskatchewan Government have a higher sense of their obligations in dealing with tax money as trust money and that in using their revenues they display sounder business ability than we possess in the Government of Alberta?

The Minister gave comparative figures. Saskatchewan spent on roads and bridges $900,000 and on steel bridges and highways $1,831,500, with administration costs of $36,220; a total of $1,867,720 in 1926. He did not have their estimates for 1927. This year Alberta would spend: Highways, $1,000,000; market roads, $650,000; bridges, $500,000; maintenance of highways, $200,000; bridges, $60,000; a total of $2,410,000, or $542,280 more than Saskatchewan's expenditures of 1926.

After giving data of great value in connection with the policies of the Highways Department which will be dealt with later in this paper, Mr. McPherson went on to say that there was a widespread impression that the Department did not spend as much as they received in licenses and gasoline taxes. He gave figures showing that they spent three times as much as received. These licenses had netted $1,520,468 last year, and the department had spent $4,030,000. Mr. Shaw had contended that main highway expenditure this year in spite of increased gas taxes, would be $600,000 less than last year. The fact was it would only be $169,000 less, as last year they had earned the Dominion Government subvention of $505,613; while this year they would earn only $200,000, which accounted for part of the difference, and they were spending $150,000 more on market roads, so that the reduction was a Dominion one, not Provincial. The Minister concluded with an appeal for support of this Government's non-sectional, balanced program of road construction and maintenance.

Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A.

PROUDFOOT ON NEEDS OF ACADIA

Lorne Proudfoot, Acadia (U.F.A.), participating in the debate, discussed proposals for the re-establishment of the district north of the Red Deer and the provision of agricultural and high school training for Acadia, and other parts of the Province, at the Youngstown school of agriculture.

The people who remained in the territory mentioned had become convinced that straight grain growing would have to give way to a system of mixed farming, and in order to do this effectively, in addition to the growing of fodder crops such as clover, they would require access to a certain amount of leased land for grazing purposes. Provision would have to be made, therefore, for the establishment of community settlements located on the very best parts of the land, each settler being provided with at least a section of land as a home place and the right to share in the benefits of community pasture.

Mr. Proudfoot thought it absolutely necessary that all the legislative powers, Federal and Provincial, that had been necessary for the re-establishment of the south-eastern part of the Province, should be extended to the territory on the north side of the Red Deer River in the southern part of the constituencies of Acadia and Hand Hills, and the survey for that purpose should proceed without delay.

NEED FOR "REAL HIGH SCHOOLS"

Mr. Proudfoot dealt with the matter of high school training of the children in the district referred to, showing that the number of rural schools doing high school work had decreased from 700 to 600, and in his opinion should still further decrease. He thought the municipal unit idea should be extended to provide "real high schools" for the children of the Province.

Shaw's Redistribution Resolution Lost After Long Debate in House

Bradley Cites Figures Showing Significance of Vote in Last Election —Government Will Give Full Consideration to Problem

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 22.—Debate on the budget having been suspended pending the return of the Premier from Calgary tomorrow, the Assembly spent five hours in consideration of a resolution dealing with redistribution moved by Joseph T. Shaw, Bow Valley. This resolution pressed for the bringing in of a bill at this session providing for the appointment of an independent, non-partisan and competent Redistribution Commission charged with the duty of arranging the boundaries of the constituencies under certain definite principles to be determined by the Legislature, this commission to invite suggestions from the general public and to report its findings to the house.

WOULD LIMIT SEATS TO FORTY-FIVE

A. A. McGillivray, Calgary, later moved an amendment setting the number of constituencies at a maximum of 45 and seeking the provision for the outlining of the system of voting on some basis which would be capable of application in the rural as well as city ridings. This amendment was voted down 47 to 9, Girons and Boudreau, Liberals, voting against the amendment, the balance of the Liberals voting with the Conservatives against a solid U.F.A.-Labor combination.

At the evening session, when the debate was finally wound up, the resolution was lost by the same overwhelming majority, all of the Liberals and Conservatives present uniting against the balance of the Assembly, those not present being paired with Government members.

Joseph T. Shaw, in introducing the resolution, said he was convinced that nothing was more vital in a democratic country than the method whereby the people were represented in the legislative halls. It was necessary that Parliaments and Legislatures should contain in the truest possible manner the reflection of the country. As there was no election in sight he thought this the opportune time to begin to give serious consideration to this question. He contended that the results of the last election had shown the weaknesses of the system under which it had been carried out. In the cities, Mr. Shaw contended, 12 seats gave an average of 3,956 per seat; while the rural parts with 46 seats had given an average of 2,832 per seat. Twenty-nine constituencies had polled less than the Provincial average; fifty rural constituencies had polled less than the city average; and two constituencies had polled votes above the city average.

HIT OR MISS POLICY OF THE PAST

The member for Bow Valley stated the methods of redistribution previously in vogue, which he termed hit or miss, and a matter of chance. He traced the development of the idea, first the Government initiating the measure itself; then the appointing of a committee by the Government to consider the matter in accord with self interest dictating the

result; and finally the method generally adopted, that of the appointment of a house committee representing all groups, the house itself being the final arbiter.

Taking the total vote in the Province (375,000) as a basis, Mr. Shaw said that with 29 per cent of the votes the Liberals had obtained 11.6 per cent of the seats; Labor, with 8 per cent of the votes received 10 per cent of the seats; U.F.A. with 41 per cent of the votes had received 71 per cent of the seats; and the Conservatives, with 22.8 per cent of the votes had received 6.6 per cent of the seats. Had the basis been on that of population with 60 seats the result would have been: Liberal, 16; Labor, 5; U.F.A. 34; and Conservative, 14.

Whatever way it was taken, the leader contended, it was unfair that any Government should have 71 per cent of the representation with only 41 per cent of vote. The method which he advocated had been tried out in several British colonies, and consisted of the introduction of a bill appointing a commission who would under certain definite instructions from the House draw up a redistribution measure after advertising to receive suggestions from the general public. It would be the function of the Legislature to define the method of election, the number of seats and they would have the final say.

PLAN OF INDEPENDENT COMMISSION

The appointment of an independent commission of this nature would remove this important matter from the hands of those who might have self-interest. The Australian system provided that the basis be: community or diversity of interest; means of communication; physical features and population. The commission was allowed one-fifth more or less, or 20 per cent variation in the latter. The public would have confidence in this and all suspicion that Legislators had an axe to grind would be allayed. It would not derogate from the functions of the Assembly to do so.

He did not press for any particular method, but stated that there were three which could be taken into consideration.

GOVERNMENT WANTS EQUITABLE METHOD

O. L. McPherson, Little Bow, said that the Government recognized fully the importance of having an equitable method of representation, and they were also desirous that the matter should be given consideration in sufficient time prior to the next election. He did not agree that the present time was opportune. No Government had ever prepared a redistribution prior to an election year, so the member need not have been surprised that there had been no intimation of immediate action. The weaknesses revealed in the last election, said the minister, were largely a question of point of view. One reason why the committee appointed last year had failed to bring in anything definite was because there had not been full co-operation on the part of the members on the other side of the Assembly. It was the clear duty of representatives to shoulder full responsibility.

The remark that in the case of Medicine Hat three seats had been created where two had existed previously, while technically correct, was misleading. There were no more members on that account, merely a readjustment between city and country voters. Fourteen constituencies had polled a smaller vote than Cypress, and six a smaller vote than Empress. Medicine Hat itself was fully represented by one man.

The Minister agreed that redistribution should not be a matter of chance, nor would it if the members assumed their responsibility. If human nature functioned among members of the Assembly, would it function less in another body of men, no matter how selected, he asked.

Capt. Shaw—"Put the question in the hands of some people who are entirely disinterested."

Mr. McPherson—"I am not willing to admit that any committee from this Assembly—not even if chosen entirely from members opposite—would be actuated entirely by purely personal selfish motives, that is apart from any partisan viewpoint."

FIGURES WHICH SHOW U.F.A. RECEIVED 53 PER CENT.

Dealing with the computation given by Capt. Shaw that 41 per cent of the vote gave the farmers 71 per cent of the representation, Mr. McPherson gave another version. If the vote obtained by Mr. Lymburn, in the city of Edmonton were excluded and the vote in all the constituencies where no U.F.A. candidates were nominated were eliminated, it would be found that the Government received 53 per cent of the entire vote cast, irrespective of the fact that there were three parties and some independents in the field. It had been suggested that the present system was not adequate, but no other method had been suggested as meeting the need or guaranteeing perfect representation. All that had been done was to inflict all systems which had been used in the past. There were many things to be taken into consideration, and the Province would change considerably in his opinion during the next four years, therefore he saw no necessity for undue haste. No particular one of the methods mentioned by the member from Bow Valley need be condemned; there need be no secrecy and the Assembly should itself assume full responsibility.

McGILLIVRAY URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION

A. A. McGillivray, Calgary, stated he had gone into the question fully in his throne speech. He had great confidence in the inherent integrity of the people on the farm—thousands and tens of thousands of whom had voted for groups other than this Government—and knew that they did not want a condition to endure which gave 71 per cent of the seating to 41 per cent of the vote. It was of paramount importance that action be taken immediately. He himself would always go slow when it was a question of discrimination, but would speed up to the limit when it was one of implementing a promise. Why delay until the last moment, he asked, and then rush as was done when Cypress was created?

Mr. McGillivray, taking a characteristically dramatic attitude which is highly amusing to the spectators but uncomfortable to those within the scope of his attack, said the Minister's reply had expressed the Governments' consistent attitude. It was as though he had said —"There are three methods available—we have been contemplating them for years—we have not made up our minds."

Mr. McPherson denied that he had either said or implied any such thing; he had made it quite clear that at the proper time the Government would place its plans before this Assembly.

Mr. McGillivray—"The Government has a method in view, then, but is not willing to confide it to this House." He wanted action now, even should there be a change in the Province that could be adjusted at the last session prior to election. He moved, seconded by C. T. Weaver, Edmonton, that the resolution be amended to place a maximum of 60 seats and decide on a method of voting. The amendment was lost, Farmers and Labor, together with L. A. Giroux, Grouard, and L. Boudreau, St. Albert, Liberal, also voting against.

WHITE ON ABSURDITY OF SOME COMPARISONS

Fred White, Calgary (Labor) as a member of the committee on redistribution last year, and knowing the pitfalls in the way, could see no reason why

AN ANALYSIS OF THE VOTING IN THE LAST PROVINCIAL ELECTION

Speaking in the Legislature on March 22nd, on the Shaw resolution on redistribution, George Hoadley showed that a total vote of 68,921 was cast for U.F.A. candidates, exclusive of the 3,045 given to Mr. Lymburn in the city of Edmonton. There were 66 rural seats, of which only 46 were contested by U.F.A. candidates.

In the Province as a whole only 67 per cent of the voters on the lists went to the polls. Taking this as the average for all constituencies, 37 of the 67 per cent. of votes cast in the 46 constituencies contested by the U.F.A. went to U.F.A. candidates; the Conservatives polled 23,459 votes in the 46 rural seats they contested, or 12 of the 67 per cent. cast; the Liberals polled 33,894 in the 45 rural seats they contested, or 18 out of the 67 per cent.

Dividing the 68,921 votes cast for U.F.A. rural candidates by 46 shows that the average number of votes cast for each U.F.A. member was 1,498; dividing 23,459 Conservative votes in 46 rural seats by 46 gives an average of 509 votes for each Conservative; dividing 33,894 Liberal votes in 45 rural riding by 45 gives an average of 753 votes for each Liberal.

The entire Provincial Liberal vote was 47,450, of which 13,556 was in the four city constituencies of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

The entire Provincial Conservative vote was 46,661, of which 16,692 was in the four cities mentioned above.

Forty-one per cent. of the total Conservative vote was in the four city constituencies, and 28 per cent. of the Liberal vote.

Mr. Hoadley showed that the following differences in the election results would have been shown had the election been held under the old system instead of the system of the transferable vote in the rural constituencies: J. T. Shaw would have been defeated in Bow Valley and Earl Cook would have been defeated in Pincher Creek.

members of the Legislature should refuse to accept full responsibility all the way through. He ridiculed the idea of the leaders in their comparisons that Labor with 14,000 votes had received 10 per cent of the representation. Labor had confined itself to certain constituencies, but both old parties had placed pseudo-labor candidates in the field and the Conservative leader himself had stated that his party was the standard bearer for Labor. How many Labor votes had been included in the votes given other candidates where no bona-fide Labor candidate had run? Then, again, only first choices had been taken into consideration by the leaders, and no allowance made for the vote where no decision had been reached on first count. The whole method of computation was not worth consideration. Other factors which would have to be considered were race, religion topography and many others, and he had every confidence that a committee of the Assembly could deal with this matter, the Assembly itself being supreme.

A QUESTION FOR McGILLIVRAY

After the vote on the amendment, Mr. Hoadley went on to worry Mr. McGillivray with questions as to whether or not the latter wanted the rural parts put on a par with the city constituencies. Contending vagueness, Mr. McGillivray asked an elucidation.

Mr. Hoadley—"Is it not your intention that if there are 10,000 votes in the country and 10,000 votes in the city the representation should be the same. Is that perfectly clear?"

Mr. McGillivray—"The Minister has made himself clear. It is also perfectly clear that I did not say that. I said that it was unfair that 41 per cent of the votes should obtain 71 per cent of the representation."

Mr. Hoadley thanked the member for his explanation. He quoted some remark of Lord Asquith about having "an obvious consciousness of effortless superiority," the leader twitting him about having written that down so as he would not forget it. "Quite so," went on the Minister, "the statement of the member that 41 per cent of the vote gave the Government 71 per cent of the representation was misleading to the public and also unfair. The real reason was that the leader opposite wanted some system that would contribute to the defeat of this Government. The Government had no candidate in the cities (except Edmonton) and in a few others, yet he had lumped the entire vote of the Province in order to make his comparisons. The Minister then gave a host of figures from a different angle, which completely wiped out previous comparisons, and it was naively hinted that if the old system of voting had been used the mover of the resolution would not have been in the House that day.

No Province in Canada had ever brought in a redistribution measure at its first session, and secrecy had been rampant in this Province as far back as 1913. The case for failure to succeed with a measure prior to election was partially on the members opposite on the Liberal benches.

Mr. Pingle—"The reason given by the late leader was that the Government had not given sufficient time."

LEADER HAD SAT ON COMMITTEE FOR WEEKS

Mr. Hoadley—"Yes, that was his excuse, but the other leader who preceded him prior to his elevation to the bench had sat on the committee for weeks. Not only that, but every paper in the Province was declaiming that if the Government did anything in the way of redistribution at that time it would be guilty of a great gerrymander. Of course, he said laughingly, there had been just a little one at Medicine Hat, but the voters had not resented it.

GIBBS ON MISLEADING STATISTICS

Alderman Gibbs, Edmonton, (Labor) said that anyone who participated in this debate should have been connected with politics over a long period of years and should be possessed of a profound politically mathematical mind, as there had been some astounding figures and computations presented to show that it was plain that because Labor had not placed a candidate in every constituency, they had only received a certain percentage of the vote, and had been submerged by the Liberals and Conservatives. Both figures and scripture could be quoted to prove anything by people of a peculiar mentality, so he did not consider those quoted of any particular importance. What mattered to him was the question of geography, and he counselled the Assembly to be wary of any system which did not make due allowance for this element, and he considered the Government justified in not being stampeded into hasty action.

Those who argued with respect to the equality on a population basis of city and country were actuated by a callous disregard of those who lived and worked in the great far-flung thinly populated spaces. He noticed that Messrs. Girvan and Boudreau had been cognizant of that fact.

McCOOL ON MISCONCEPTION OF AREA

At the evening session, M. C. McCool, Cochrane, (U.F.A.) stressed the importance of area in arriving at any decision. Athabasca, for instance, had 1,628 townships, as compared with some having from 9 1-2 to 16. He gave a raft of figures showing the result of the old method in other Provinces. In the one city riding in the last election, where the U.F.A. had placed a candidate, this candidate had secured such an overwhelming majority that there had to be ten counts before a second candidate had been elected. It had been a great blessing to the other parties that Mr. Brownlee had not run candidates in the other ridings, Mr. McCool said jocularly.

D. M. Duggan, Edmonton, referring to Mr. McCool's allusion to the election of the Attorney General by the people of Edmonton, said that had been prompted by a humanitarian desire on their part, as they wanted to help this Government out. He was sorry that Mr. Hoadley had been unfair in his interpretation of the Conservative leader's policy with regard to redistribution, and reminded him of the leader's throne speech proposals. The amendment represented more fully the opinion of his group, but he was going to support the resolution.

He was averse to changing without reasonable cause from the old and tried systems to new and untried, as he did not think that novelty predicated progress in all cases. He challenged the Government if the present form of the resolution did not meet their wishes to amend it now.

STRIPPED OF PET ILLUSIONS

W. M. Shield, Macleod (U.F.A.) recited some of the difficulties met with by the committee appointed prior to the last election. These had stripped him of many of his pet illusions on this subject. The committee had done good work and a map had been prepared which had been considered fair and equitable. One reason why the committee had not reached a definite solution was because it had not been possible to get a representative Conservative viewpoint on the matter.

It had taken Great Britain fifty years to work out a system on a population basis, and several States had started out with that ideal but were now finding it impractical. In several States such as California, two or three cities controlled the state, and in others the cities had over 50 per cent of the representation. If they introduced a bill which would deal with all the contentious questions entering into this matter the Legislature would be in session all summer.

Capt. Shaw, in closing the debate answered many of the questions of opponents of the resolution and he slated Mr. Gibbs severely for insinuating that the "big interests" or "best interests" were behind the movements of those on the Liberal benches. He spoke of the Labor member having used "weasel words" and of trying to bore holes through the atmosphere of the Assembly in order to reach the Cabinet benches opposite—a remark which, in the absence of Gibbs brought P. M. Christophers to his feet in protest, and the member from Rocky Mountain stoutly maintained the good faith and integrity of the Labor group.

The vote was then taken. The resolution was lost by a vote of 10 for and 37 against, Liberals and Conservatives uniting for the resolution. Some members were paired.

Over Million Cut Made In Controllable Expenditure

Premier Gives Figures in Answer To Critics—Some Comparisons Between Saskatchewan and Alberta

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 23.—Boy! Page a Philadelphia lawyer!

The question is: "A word, under any other cognomen, shall express the same sentiment," if you know what I mean.

To put it plainly, John E. Brownlee, reading from a press report of the peerless leader of the peerless party's speech in the Assembly, on the budget, said that the leader had accused the Government of having wilfully "concealed" the expenditures of the railway department in the matter of the government railways.

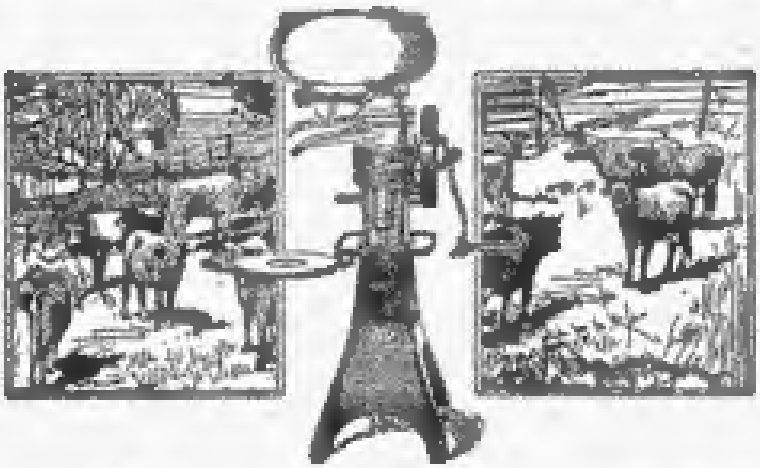
The member from Calgary (Mr. McGillivray) rose to correct the Premier on the third repetition of the word, informing him that he had not used the word "concealed" but had said "non-disclosure."

That is why the man in the street is still gasping and crying like an infant in the night, for light on the vexed question of what it all means.

COUNTY SYSTEM NO HELP TO TAXPAYERS

M. C. McKeen, Lac St. Anne (U.F.A.) after dealing with the specific transportation needs of the people of Whitecourt-

(Continued on Page 20)



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THE McCormick-Deering Engine is built for successful operation on all jobs under all conditions. All sizes have removable cylinder, replaceable main bearings, enclosed crankcase, high-tension magneto, throttle governor, and simple, efficient fuel-mixer. There is ample provision for cooling. Working parts are protected from dust and sand. All worn parts can be replaced at moderate cost. Altogether, the McCormick-Deering is the ideal engine for the man who wants dependable, efficient, long-lived power.

News from the Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Edited by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Why the Grain Trade is Spending Money on Anti-Pool Propaganda

Farmers throughout the Prairie Provinces are receiving a great deal of free literature from the Northwest Grain Dealers Association and country elevator agents. The free literature we speak of is the anti-Pool propaganda which has been circulated in considerable volume to Pool members. The most recent information of this sort is a small booklet which summarizes the misinformation given out previously in small circulars and also some additional news, including a few opinions of the Pool by the grain trade.

The underlying argument of the grain trade propaganda is that agricultural co-operation is unsound in theory and unworkable in practice. The most vicious form of co-operation is, in their view, wheat pooling. Farmers would be well advised, they argue, to abandon the Pool which has deprived them of so much and patronize the old grain trade which always has given and always will give the farmers more than they will get through co-operation.

WHAT HAS THE TRADE DONE FOR THE FARMER?

The private grain trade has been built up and maintained by the farmers. The farmers have made possible the profits of the trade by delivering their grain to it. The present capital of the grain trade has been built up largely from profit made on marketing farmers' grain. In return what has the grain trade done for the farmer? How much money has the grain trade contributed to the advancement of agriculture in Western Canada? How many thousand dollars has the trade given to advance our knowledge of scientific and practical agriculture? How many scholarships in scientific agriculture have been endowed by the grain trade? What part has the grain trade played in developing new and improved varieties? Has the general level of agricultural education in the Prairies been raised by the grain trade? What service, other than handling his grain, for which it has been handsomely rewarded, has the grain trade rendered the farmer? In what way has the grain trade been a benefactor of the farmer? Needless to say, three words will answer the above questions—Nothing, None and No!

The farmers have made possible grain trade profits. In return the grain trade has used part of these profits to condemn the successful attempt on the part of prairie farmers to better their own conditions. The Pool is not an organization built up by a few men to exploit the farmers. It is an organization of farmers who have come together to work for their own mutual benefit by pooling their resources. The Pool is not interested in securing profits. Its primary function is to market its members' grain and return to its members every cent the consumer pays for their grain less only the necessary and minimum marketing costs. The Pool is not a band of inexperienced theorists, as the grain trade would have us believe. It is a co-operative organization controlled by 126,000 farmers and operated in such a way as to return to the producer every possible cent for his crop. When the grain trade attacks the Pool it attacks 126,000 farmers working together for their mutual benefit; working to evolve a more efficient, less expensive, more remunerative, and more satisfactory form of marketing than the grain trade offers.

POOL CUT DOWN SOME COMPANIES' EARNINGS

After reading the propaganda put out by the Northwest Grain Dealers Association, producers should ask themselves why the grain trade is taking such an interest in the farmers' affairs? Has the grain trade been so solicitous of the farmers' welfare in the past that we may trust it to guard zealously their interests in the future? There is, of course, only one possible answer to these questions. The Pool is now giving to the farmer what the grain trade used to get. The Pool has without question cut down the earning power of some private companies and naturally these companies do not love the Pool.

The grain trade is fighting hard to regain its previous enviable position, that is, when it got large profits from mixing, drying, underweighing, undergrading, commissions and margins between prices paid and prices received. The trade opposes the Pool because it knows full well that the Pool's guarantee to return to the farmer every cent his grain brings on the world's market, minus only the necessary and minimum marketing costs means good-bye to the grain trade's lucrative returns.

In brief, the farmers have organized together to serve themselves. They have found that they can do this more adequately and for less expense than the grain trade. The grain trade wants to serve the farmers, but it wants too much for a service much inferior to the farmers' self-service. Because the farmer insists upon serving himself the grain trade insists upon spending a lot of money (made in serving him in the past) to induce him to accept their inferior service at a greater cost than the farmers' own superior service.

WHEAT POOL LECTURES

We have just completed a small booklet called "Wheat Pool Lectures" which contains a brief summary of the objectives, methods of organization and operation and accomplishments of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The booklet contains fourteen articles on the following subjects:

1. The Objectives of the Wheat Pool.
2. The Economics of Co-Operation.
3. The Organization of the Alberta Pool and its Relation to the Central Selling Agency.
4. The Management of the Pool.
5. The Pool Elevators—the Benefits You Get by Supporting them.
6. Pool Operations:
   a. How your Grain is Handled and Financed.
   b. The Pool Method of Payment.
7. The Significance to the Wheat Pool Contract.
8. Our Interpretation of "Orderly Marketing" and our Selling Policy.
9. Wheat Pool Statistics.
   a. Membership, Acreage and Gross Turnover of the Three Provincial Pools
   b. Operating Costs, Commercial and Elevator Reserves, and Net Prices Paid Growers.
   c. Elevator Operations.
10. Anti-Pool Propaganda.
11. Independent Opinions of Wheat Pools.
12. What Agricultural Co-operation has done in Other Lands.
13. The Relation of the Alberta Pool to the U.F.A. and the other Co-operative Enterprises in the Province.
14. The Future of the Pool.

We publish today number one of the series. The remaining thirteen articles will be published in future issues. Any one may obtain a copy of the booklet or any of the articles by writing to the Department of Education and Publicity.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE WHEAT POOL

The primary objective of the Wheat Pool is, of course, to improve the economic and social welfare of the farmer. The standard of living of the producers has been increased, and will be further enhanced in the future, by the following means:

1. Replace the relatively inefficient competitive private grain marketing system by a farmer owned and controlled co-operative association.

2. Increase the farmer's independence and income by giving him a voice in the selling of his crop. It stands to reason that a well managed co-operative association with control of a large volume of grain can get appreciably better returns for its members than can the average individual farmer by selling his grain in a haphazard manner. Some of the reasons are: The co-operative is in a much better bargaining position. The co-operative has the latest and most up-to-date information on present and probable future grain production and consumption in all countries, and on prices in all markets. The average farmer has little or no information of this kind and could not use it effectively if he had. Many farmers have to sell their grain regardless of market conditions; the co-operative does not. The Pool has well trained and experienced salesmen who can unquestionably sell its members' grain to better advantage than the individual isolated producer.

Should Canadian Wheat Be Graded On the Basis of Protein Content?

for Economical Transportation

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Landau Sedan	[illegible]
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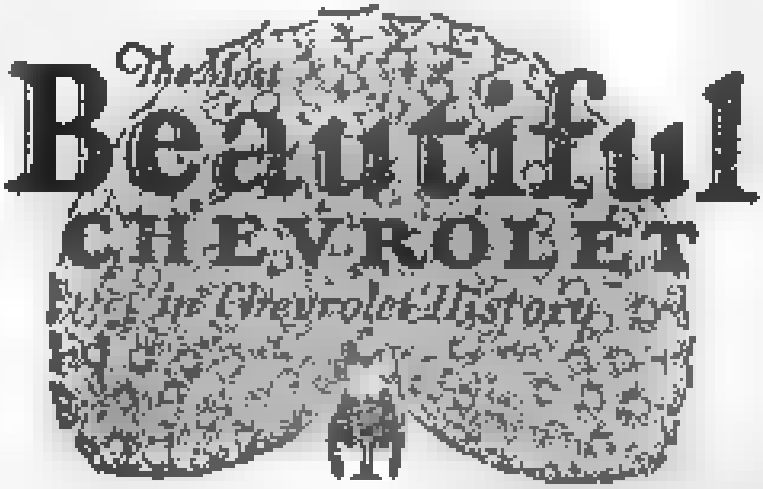


G-2967

A Monstrous Project for Political Brigandage

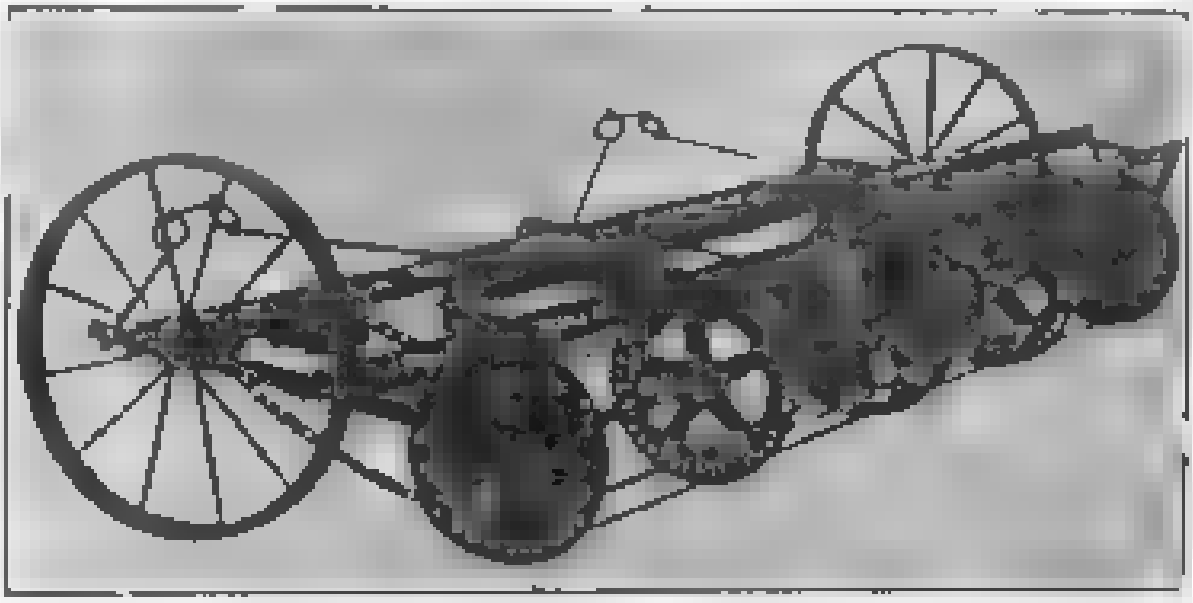
Georgian Bay Canal Bill Is M[illegible] the Public Domain—[illegible]

—Why the Bill Must Be Scotched.

By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

The MILLS WIRE WEEDER

THE OUTSTANDING INVENTION of RECENT YEARS IN FARM MACHINERY



THE WEEDER WITH THE RETARDED ROTARY ACTION

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plans submitted by the promoters of the bill are wholly speculative and that they should not be approved of by the Governor-in-Council.

DANGER IN ATTITUDE OF WESTERN LIBERALS

A striking feature of the debate so far is that speaker after speaker has risen in the ranks of the "liberal" party and urged that the passing of the bill (they date not do that) but that the second reading be given and the bill referred to a committee so that all the facts may be known. Most of these gentlemen, including well-known Saskatchewan and Manitoba Liberals, given the class M[illegible] running himself deliberately place over his [illegible] the House gives second reading to a bill the principle of the measure is agreed to and the only alternative permissable would be in the matter of details. We are at a loss to understand just why Western Liberalism is prostituting itself to the machine.

Our position is that the charter should not be opposed to the Sifton or any other interests but that the heritage of the people should be developed by and for the people that navigation canals are properly National under always and should be built at the expense of the state and not at the expense of a few lucky users along the district served by the canal. Thus the charter would prejudice the whole view of public ownership of power in Ontario.

BOTH ONTARIO AND QUEBEC OPPOSED

The Province of Ontario recorded its unanimous opposition to the project in a resolution recently passed by the Legislature. The Province of Quebec represented by its premier Mr. Taschereau has protested against the charter. The press of the two provinces are almost unanimously with them in this and on a recent emphatic paper has reported "in vain".

It would destroy the national undertaking the Welland Canal and mean the loss of over $100,000,000.

We intend to oppose the charter with all our strength and also the extension of any extended lease to the [illegible] Holding of Quebec which is a private [illegible] a private Monopolistic group.

COLOSSAL POLITICAL BLACKMAILER

The whole project is a colossal [illegible] attempt at blackmail by public opinion [illegible] is by far the largest attempt at blackmail attempted in our time in Parliament. It is a colossal form of political blackmail which should be resented by the whole of the Canadian people. It is not hoisted out and destroyed now [illegible] will hold the people at least [illegible] other of these great scoops of promoters.

I make no apology for devoting my entire article to this one [illegible] in my opinion, no more [illegible] but this is before the Parliament of the Dominion. As compared with this the [illegible] Peterson Contract was a [illegible] indeed, and the [illegible] to go back to the [illegible] Aspect of wholesale alienation of the people's domain to railway [illegible] in Canada's parallel. Stretch his serious [illegible]

TEXTBOOKS PUBLISHED BY U.F.A.

In order that all members may be fully informed with the [illegible] of the U.F.A. Local, a resolution passed recently [illegible] that Blue Parrish [illegible] fully the revision of [illegible] the U.F.A. textbook published in the U.F.A.

Banking Requirements of Farmers

THE banking requirements of farmers differ according to location and the particular branch of farming in which they are engaged.

Whatever your banking requirements may be you will find the Bank of Montreal prepared to give the particular form of service you need.

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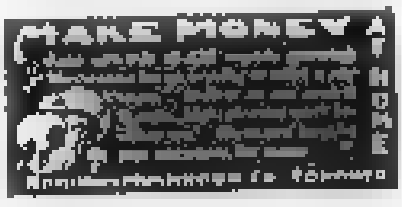

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By W. M. DAVIDSON

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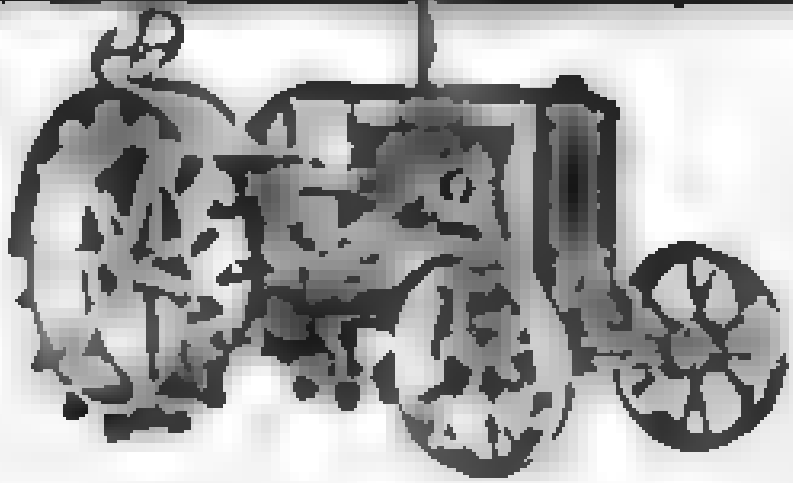

MORE POWER for MORE YEARS

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Than Any Other Tractor Approaching It in Weight and Rating

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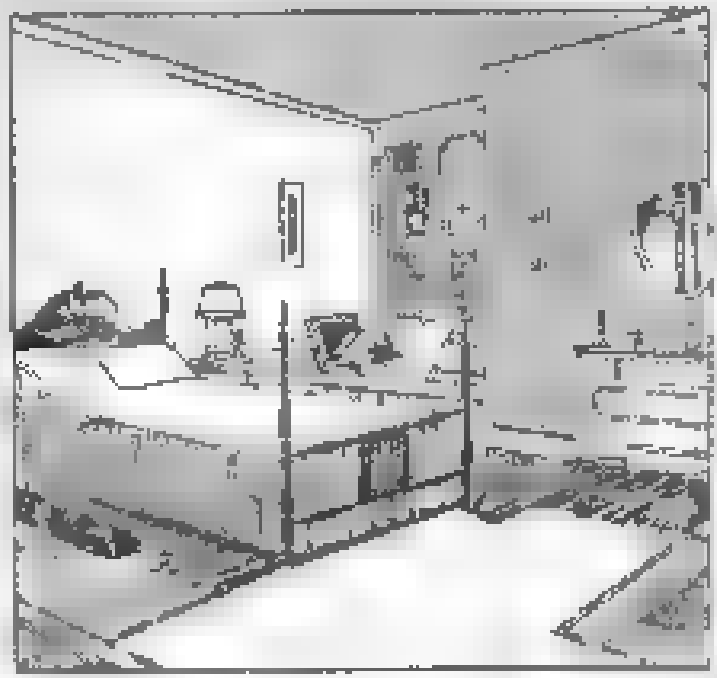

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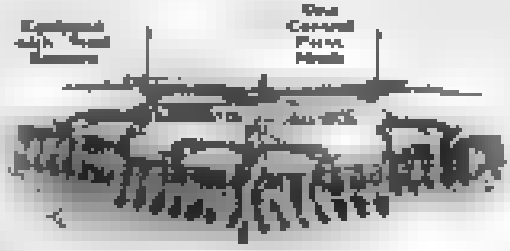

MADE IN [illegible] PLATE [illegible] BISSELL WIDE OUT-THROWS [illegible] THE FIRST IN WESTERN CANADA.

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Light Draft and Good Cleaning.

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T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.

(Continued from Page 28)

practically no compensation, or at [illegible] no adequate compensation.

I am not pressing that at any claim [illegible] the Prairie Provinces, as much [illegible] the danger of [illegible] the claims of [illegible] without all consideration of all [illegible] tions.

What happened when the new [illegible] were created in [illegible] Dominion made a departure [illegible] been adopted at Confederation and held the natural resources from the [illegible] Provinces. The Dominion made a arrangement with the Provinces [illegible] included in addition to certain [illegible] grants in lieu of the revenues [illegible] share of the revenue upon which known as the [illegible] grants. The [illegible] have no claim upon that [illegible]

Q. The Joint report [illegible] increased subsidies for the Maritime Provinces on account of the [illegible] conditions of the three Maritime Provinces.

That may be a good argument [illegible] increased subsidies for all the [illegible] but not for special treatment [illegible] Maritime Provinces. The figures [illegible] here are not quite up to date [illegible] taken from the last Dominion year and include the records of [illegible] combined [illegible] of the three Maritime Provinces. Governments for the [illegible] 19[illegible] were $[illegible] on the [illegible] of revenues for the same year [illegible] $3,[illegible] and for the three Prairie provinces for the same period $[illegible] and for the Province of Ontario $[illegible] 000.

The total Provincial Debts of the Maritime Provinces is $[illegible] an indirect debt of $[illegible] debt of the three Prairie Provinces $[illegible] which an indirect debt $[illegible] The debt of the Provinces of Alberta is more than twice the three Maritime Provinces combined.

Let us take the Eastern for [illegible] per cent. The records show a per [illegible] as follows: [illegible] Scotia $[illegible] New Brunswick [illegible] Alberta $[illegible] Saskatchewan $[illegible] Manitoba $[illegible] Ontario $[illegible]

Now the [illegible] Provincial [illegible] supplies [illegible] reasonable [illegible]

We wished to make suggestions for [illegible] recommendations of the Dominion [illegible] of a blanket rate [illegible] in one [illegible] all railways, public and private [illegible] Canada. This is a wide [illegible] the principles underlying [illegible] and public [illegible] It is more exasperating to have [illegible] and suggesting [illegible] previous [illegible] details of these records [illegible] reserved for a subsequent article.

PRAIRIE UNION LOCAL

Special music by the Dunnan [illegible] was a feature of a recent [illegible] Prairie Union Local Monthly [illegible] addressed by R. Beaumont of [illegible] Mr. Beaumont dwelt on the possibilities [illegible] achievements of the Farmers' [illegible] Mr. Driscoll spoke on [illegible] improvement of good wheat [illegible] T. A. Carlson was present and [illegible] organization of a new U.F.W.A. [illegible]

The U F W A and the Junior Branch

EDUCATION AND THE ORGANIZED WOMEN

By Laura E. Burtt

[illegible]

Labor Provide Our Delegate

[illegible]

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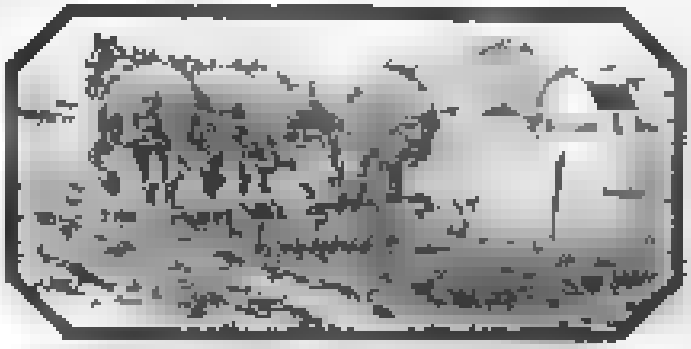

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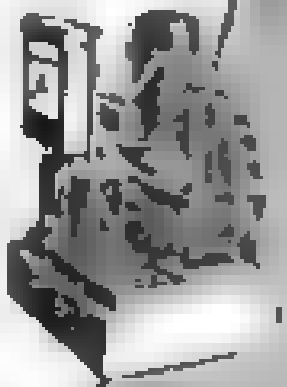

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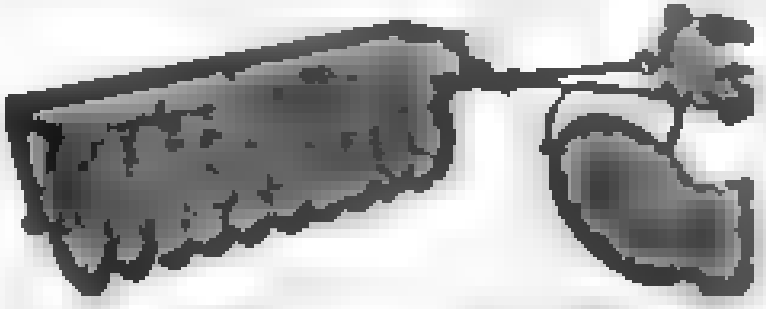

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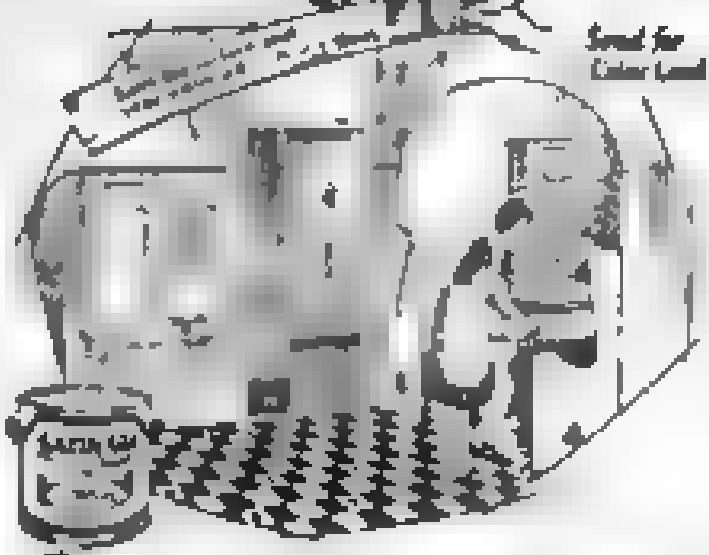

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Mr. ... pointed out that it was necessary to plan to help the people ... the Government to solve financial problems. ... in regard to seed grain and relief ...

R. G. Reid Closes Debate In Telling Speech

"Forgetting the Mortgage" Will Not Provide Solution of Either Individual or Provincial Finance Problem

THURSDAY'S SITTING

... March 24 ... Debate on the budget ...

... Provincial Treasurer ...

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Our 1937 "SAMSON" is equipped with a new, third wheel and steering and lowering device, ensuring perfect results in all soils under all conditions.

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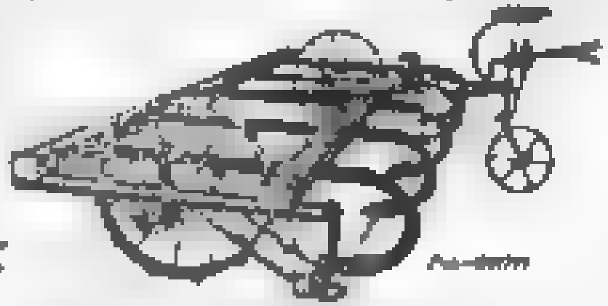

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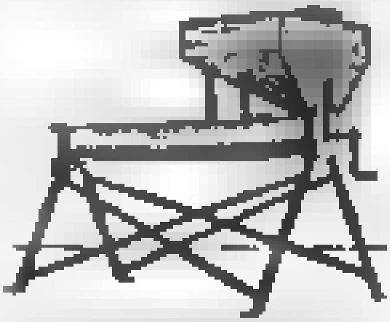

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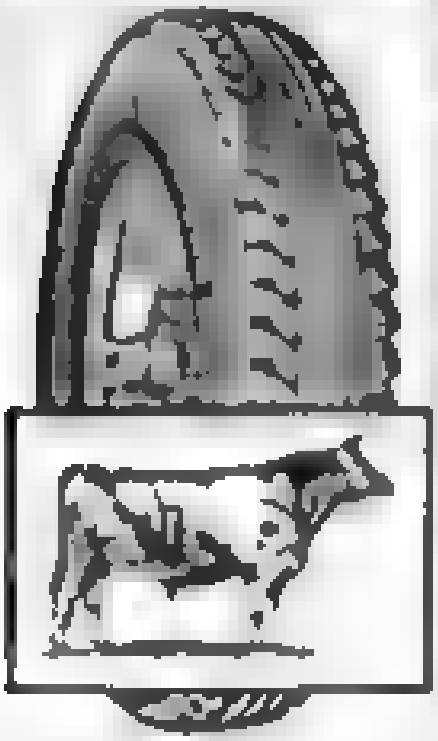

Like *the* Pure-Bred

Goodrich
Silvertown
Cord Tires

ment, whereas that of Saskatchewan was spread all over the accounts. In the Province of Alberta, public debt absorbed 25 per cent of revenue, while in Saskatchewan the figure is 19; for education, Alberta spends 18 per cent and Saskatchewan 30; administration of justice showed only a fraction of difference, the rate being Alberta, 14.066 and Saskatchewan 14.654. For development purposes Saskatchewan spent 72 per cent but the fact was that in this was included capital debt charges, and if the exact comparison was made, taking that into consideration, the figures were Alberta, 5.4, Saskatchewan, 5.2; public welfare, Alberta 13, Saskatchewan 15; highways, Alberta 4.5, Saskatchewan 4.5. So that it was found that the Province of Saskatchewan while being in a more favorable position than Alberta in some respects, was not in nearly the favorable position depicted.

Mr. Duggan had remarked that he had heard a financial expert in a meeting in the East use the words, "When will the Western Provinces cease to borrow money?" and Mr. Reid said that he was sure the gentleman was hoping in his heart that it would be a long, long time. If a yardstick or some means of measuring the financial standing of this Province was sought for, surely, the Minister thought, none better could be found than the fact that on the money markets of the world Alberta bonds stand higher than ever in its history.

The budget speeches terminated and the question put, being carried without division.

Gibbs Caustic in Reply to Attack of J. T. Shaw

Quotes Shaw's Own Words in Support of Charge that Parties Represent Vested Interests—Sterilization Bill Given First Reading

FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 26.—The debate on the budget having been concluded it was thought naturally that we had seen the last of the Mahaffies, that is, of the full dress debates prevalent up to this period. A resolution dealing with medical inspection of immigrants at the point of embarkation by Canadian railways, introduced by George Hoadley, gave rise to a little flutter for a period before receiving unanimous approval, but the spice of life was injected into the lengthy ordeal by one of the unexpected incidents during the discussion of an ordinary, plain everyday measure. No one would have dreamed that the Assembly set over such a death dealing volcano.

This is how it happened. The bill introduced by Mr. Duggan proposing to amend the Public Utilities Act had been brought up for second reading.

C. L. Gibbs, Edmonton, (Labor), had risen to speak. Our readers will remember that the other evening during the absence of Mr. Gibbs, the leader of the Liberals had resented the latter's reference to the "big interests" whose substance was down east but whose shadow was cast on the Western Provinces. Mr. Shaw had taken that so much to heart that he accused the Labor member of using wanton words and of having hobo through the atmosphere to find a vacant place on the treasury benches.

"A MATTER NOT INSINUATED TO NATURAL GAS"

Well, the member for Edmonton started out by saying that before he came to the question of the Edmonton gas contract he would like to make a passing reference to a matter not mentioned to natural gas. He referred to the personal attack made upon himself while absent last Tuesday, by Mr. Shaw.

"When the hon. member accused me of bending fealty towards the Government, he is exaggerating," said Mr. Gibbs. "It is no great flattery to say that I have more confidence in the Farmer group than in the member from Bow Valley. Why, the people themselves said the same thing last June—except perhaps the single misguided Conservative voter who lost in 'second thoughts' inflicted the last gentleman on this Assembly."

So that then the members of the Assembly are warned. The Labor member went on, he explained that Mr. Shaw had accused him of looking for a vacant place on the Treasury benches. "If I were looking for a vacancy anywhere," he said, or for the

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Now the seed the same day as treated and disinfect everything that touches seed, including the drill, with the same Formaldehyde solution. Standard Formaldehyde is also good for oats, barley and other grains and vegetables—prevents scab in potatoes.

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Cause many Diseases—and you can pour all the patent medicine down your throat that money can buy—or you can use all the salves or so-called pile cures to your heart's content; yet you will NEVER be rid of such conditions until YOUR PILES ARE KILLED. (The proof of all this is that nothing you have ever done has given you permanent relief!)

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Bags extra 20c each

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White Blossom, No. 1 Choice Scarified, per 100 lbs.	14.50
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Bags extra, Jute 20c.
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REGISTERED SEED—FIRST GENERATION VICTORY Oats $1.75 per bushel. Second generation (X1) Marquis Wheat $2.25, sacks included. f.o.b. Jos. H. R. Smith, Wolf Creek, Alberta.

GOOD CLEAN SEED POTATOES, "BRUCE'S State", best eaters and keepers $1.50 per sack, 75 bushels. Robert Young, Millet, Alberta.

SELLING—RENFREW WHEAT 100% GERMINATION in six days. Pure and well cleaned, $2.10 per bushel, including sacks. Harold Briggs, registered seed grower, Bentley, Alberta.

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VICTORY SEED, SACKED, HARDY No. 1 DF Peace River origin, 100 lbs., $3.00, 1,000 lbs., $60.00. Robert Cochrane, Grande Prairie, Alta.

FOR SALE— 200 TONS WILD HAY IN STACK. C. Wallentine, Alta. Alta. Phone Mirror 509.

BROME AND RYE GRASS SEED MIXED, TEN cents per pound, quantity limited. H. E. Ripka, Craigmyle.

PURE RED ROSS 90%, $2.00 PER BUSHEL, F.O.B. Coleman, sacks included. Government test No. 1 seed grade, Control certificate No. 66-2520. Pool members only. Foundation stock direct from University. H. Bertram Watson, Coleman, Alta.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, WITH A slight sprinkling of yellow blossom. Thoroughly cleaned and scarified. Government grade No. 1. Sacked F.O.B. Tofield, 12½ cents per lb. Kalmi Bros., Tofield, Alberta.

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FOR SALE—TWO CERS FEED OATS AND TIMOTHY seed wild hay. Jos. Smoller, Olds, Alberta.

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FOR SALE— HARDY ALBERTA GROWN CLOVER Seed, White Dutch 50c. Mammoth Red 50c, Alsikewale 50c per pound. Don H. Berk, Brooks, Alberta.

BANNER SEED OATS, GERMINATION 98, 75c bushel, 2 bushel sacks 50c extra. Prairie Flower Seed Potatoes, $1.00 bushel, sacks included. T. H. Brown, Millet, Alberta.

FOR SALE— HARDY ALBERTA GROWN CLOVER Seed, White Dutch 50c. Mammoth Red 50c, Alsikewale 50c per pound. Don H. Berk, Brooks, Alberta.

FOR SALE, 1 BROME GRASS SEED. 90 POMPOM seeds, 5 c. lb. Devereux Sims., Zetland.

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FOR SALE—BROME AND WESTERN RYE MIXED 9c a lb., bag included. Certificate Nos. 66-6004. Phone 8614. J. S. Spalding, Carstairs.

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FOR SALE—100,000 CARAGANA PLANTS 9 INCH, $1.25 per 100. 1 foot, $2.00 per hundred. 2 feet, $3.00 per hundred. 3 feet, $5.00 per hundred. Hardy Perennial flowering plants, per dozen, $1.00. All carriage paid. D. M. Grosser, Bulwark, Alta.

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SMOKED COLD LAKE WHITEFISH, 4c, PICKerel 7c, Jackfish 5c. E. A. Lebsack, St. Paul, Alberta.

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WHY BE OVERWEIGHT? FULL PARTICULARS of a safe, sure way to reduce sent for $1.00 and self-addressed envelope. No drugs. Mrs. J. D. Rennie, Box 82, Medicine, Alberta.

PILES WITH CONSTIPATION CURED. CADOR removed, our office treatment sufficient. Dr. M. E. Gloutnie, Calgary.

'nobody home' day in this House, I should look in quite a different direction."

By this time the teeth of everyone had been set on edge, but no one dared to raise a point of order. The Labor orator went on, saying that every fair-minded member would realize that the attack had been unfair and unsportsmanlike. He was not the least in afraid of criticism, but he wanted it to be logical rather than pathological. He said that in order to secure the particular result to hurt, the leader had gone down into his own subconsciousness to find there some rankling experiences of his own.

Mr. Gibbs said that it was intended that he should be humiliated, but he was still in the ring, and did not see any cast down. To the charge that he was the champion of businessmanism he pleaded guilty. So long as he was in that Assembly he would always place human interests ahead of property interest or anything else for that matter.

"If anyone should be humiliated, it is the gentleman who bartered his one-time independence for the mess of pottage of the Liberal leadership," went on Mr. Gibbs. This was too much for Mr. Shaw. No one else raising the question of order the leader sprang to his own defence. "I protest, Mr. Speaker! I deny that I made any barter or anything of that nature."

"I apologize, Sir," said the Labor member, "to the leader, seeing what a mess he is making of it."

Mr. Gibbs proceeded to say that Mr. Shaw accused him of having said that the two old parties represented the vested interests of the East. He admitted that he had said so. The Labor people had always said so, too, from every platform in the Province. "If the hon. gentleman is going to get white hot every time he hears this charge he will be in a state of incandescence till the end of time."

SHAW'S OWN WORDS STRONGEST CONDEMNATION

The Assembly set boundaries when the Labor member came to the next item.

"Anything I may have said is mild compared to what the honorable gentleman himself said before the convention. This is what he said in 1924:

"The result is that up to the time of the war substantially we had in Canada two parties, each arrogating to themselves the right to govern. There was a constant struggle between these parties, between the ins and the outs. The result has been that both parties have found it necessary to organize and create a machine for the purpose of maintaining and enforcing their particular desires. It is also true, to the shame of our country, that this party machine has required campaign contributions, usually secured we know not from whom, but I presume from vested interests, who were expecting some favor of some kind. The result has been that the standard of our political life has been lowered, and graft, corruption and shameless abuse of various kinds have followed in its wake."

The Labor member said he never had said anything more condemnatory than that. Neither he had never accused the honorable leader of representing the vested interests. "He is only on probation. The vested interests are too shrewd to place implicit confidence in the leader until he has convinced them of the security of his recent conversion."

(The discussion on a bill to provide for the sterilization of the mentally unfit, on a resolution dealing with the examination of immigrants, and various other matters discussed at Friday's session will be published next week.—*Editor.*)

(Continued from Page 33)

work which we, the pioneers of a new rural life, have begun.

Here are some of the indications. In the last five or six years we find large numbers of boys and girls taking grade IX, in the public school, and getting X and XI of the High School course as best they can, in districts where formerly grade VIII was regarded as a more or less enviable achievement. In addition, a desire for subjects other than the traditional ones is making itself manifest. We have asked for, and gotten, Economics; we are now asking that co-operation be included in the course. All this points to what?—an overcrowded course in the public and high schools, as impracticable, from the standpoint of results, as it is impossible? Oh, no; the U.F.A. movement is too intelligent for that. It points to a new type of school.

This is as it should be; and in spite of the difficulties with which we are hedged around at present, and backward as we are now, the horizon is bright with the promise of a new day. With these difficulties, the way some countries have solved them, and other countries are attempting solution, I shall deal with later.

(The valuable series of articles by "U.F.W.A." will be resumed in our next issue.—*Editor.*)

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FOR SALE— SNAP, S.E. 24-41-20-4, LOCATED twelve miles south east Edmonton. Good level mixed farming proposition. 85 acres have been ploughed, 40 acres more has but little brush, 30 acres could be cleared easily, good five-roomed house, slab barn, fenced and plenty of hay. Real location, price surely right. Short McMahon, Lethbridge.

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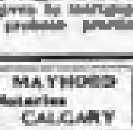

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